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CHRISTMAS IN HONGKONG.

CITY PRESENTS A FESTIVE ASPECT.

IMPRESSIVE CHURCH SERVICES.

For the first time in five years Hongkong celebrated Christmas in a festive spirit. On Christmas Eve and Christmas Day the city presented a gala aspect. Happy, smiling children thronged the streets and visited the numerous toy and confectionery shops. Wyndham Street with its flower stalls looked picturesque. The presence of a large number of sailors and soldiers in the Colony added to the variety. The cinemas were crowded. Most of the ships in the harbour were dressed for the occasion, and the hotels looked gay with flags and Chinese lanterns. The first Christmas on the conclusion of peace was observed with due ceremony.

The Hongkong Hotel dinner and dance was a great success. The dining and the grill rooms were filled with a festive crowd. The Misses Woods provided an excellent entertainment for the guests.

At the King Edward Hotel, the large gathering of celebrants, heralded in Christmas morning with great éclat.

Regimental arrangements for the celebration were made for the Wiltshires, and the warships in the harbour catered for the sailors. The Soldiers and Sailors' Home and the Seamen's Institute had their guests.

For devotees of sport, the holidays provided an opportunity for organising football and cricket matches.

On Christmas Day the churches in the Colony were crowded. St. John's Cathedral had a large congregation at the morning service, at which the Bishop of Victoria preached the sermon.

Only a single disturbance marred the peaceful celebration. It is reported that a crowd of Chinese pelted a party of blue-jackets with stones at Wanchai and the latter retaliated. The disturbance, however, was not of a serious nature.

AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

St. John's Cathedral was crowded at all the services on Christmas Day. The sacred edifice was chastely decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Timmins, Mrs. Beavis, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Sligh, Miss Hewitt, Miss Moorhead, Mrs. Thursty-Pelham, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Wells. Mrs. Stabb sent a number of plants to be used in the decorations. There were celebrations of Holy Communion at 6.45 a.m., 7.45 a.m. (choral) and noon. The Bishop of Victoria conducted the morning service at 11 a.m. assisted by the Chaplain of the Cathedral (the Rev. E. Copley Moyle), the Rev. L. C. Clark, O. B. Shann and W. Rogers. The service was fully choral. A collection, in aid of the Diocesan Schools and Orphanages, amounted to \$414.

THE SERMON.

The Bishop of Victoria took as his text St. John 1:10: "I am come that they may have life and have it to the full." He said: "Thus Dr. Moffatt accurately translates the text. There are many reasons mentioned for the Incarnation. Our Lord said He came 'to bear witness to the truth'; 'for the judgment of this world'; 'to give light to the world.' St. Paul said 'He came to save sinners,' and here we have a most suggestive statement. He came in order that 'men might have life and have it to the full.' Philosophers for two thousand years speculated about what they called the Logos—the principle of the world's existence, the source of man's life and the secret of his happiness. St. John pointed to Jesus of Nazareth and said there is the Logos. 'In Him was life and the life is the light of men.' He claimed to be the life of men as well as the way and the truth. It is in Him that we live and move and have our being. It would take us deep into theological metaphysics to discuss how this can be, but we ought all to be able to apprehend the fact that Christ was born into the world in order that men may have life in its fulness. Here He speaks of Himself as a Good Shepherd and contrasts the false shepherds who do not half care for the sheep; they are like thieves who come to steal, to slay and to destroy. The Leaders, Rulers and Rabbis were chiefly actuated by selfish motives. Their contact with the people was for self-advantage at the expense of the people. They killed the soul and crushed the spirit, but Christ sacrificed Himself and the purpose of His advent was that all men should live a really full life, should

enjoy life, and every part of them should be fully alive. The body healthy and strong, well-born, well-fed and well-used, the mind well-informed, well-trained, refined and cultured and able to appreciate all the best things in the world—all treasures of Science, Art, Literature, Poetry and Music. The Soul should be alert and have communion with God, be made fit for the fellowship of all the Saints, the emotions under control, the conscience alert, the affections sanctified, the will dominant, the whole personality of each man really developing to be its best. It will fulfil a definite mission in this world and be prepared to glorify God in the next. This is to have life to the full. It is to feel that the world is a lovely place, every pursuit full of joy, every occupation a delight, every duty a privilege. It is to go about feeling it is a joy to be alive. It is to be of service in the world. No man can fully live unless he is really fulfilling some mission, doing some work worthy of his powers, some which keeps him at his best and in which he feels not merely that he is earning his salary but that he is doing some real lasting benefit to the human race. This applies equally to women. To have life to the full means a serious view of life. Those women who have to resort to 'pastimes' and 'kill-times' every day do not really live. They have fits of depression and discontent and their self-centred existence warps and contracts their lives. It was of such that some one, I think it was Charles Lamb, wrote the quaint epitaph:—

"For three score years this life Masilda lived;

At morn she rose, at night she went to bed."

It is important to bring up children so as to really live a robust, healthy life. Sir Joshua Fitch, in his lectures on teaching, says, "By all means let us respect the happiness of children. Cheerfulness, joyousness—the atmosphere of love and of well-ordered liberty—these things make the Heaven in which a little child lives, and in which all that is gracious and beautiful in his character thrives best. Let him have as much of this as you can. But do not confound it with enjoyments, with what are called pleasures, with entertainments, with spectacles, with prizes, with things that cost money. These are not what a child wants." And some children get so much of them that they become blasé before they are grown up and cannot live a full life because they have had too many of the luxuries and sweets of life in their childhood or because they have had so much done for them that they cannot learn to work hard and enjoy the rough and tumble of life. And, alas, while a few children cannot live a full life because they have been over-indulged and coddled, there are millions who never have the chance of really enjoying life because from their very birth, or even before it, they are stunted for want of proper food and ordinary care. Did your parents think, when you filled your children's stockings with costly toys, what transports of delight even the cheapest of those toys would have given to some little one for whom Christ lived and died, and who has just as good a right to a happy life as your child? For the future well-being of our children then, let us train them to be unselfish, and, then, as they grow up to manhood they will live natural lives and form new homes of their own. Natural lives for the majority mean marriage before they are thirty. Marriage is a great cure for selfishness and the means of carrying on the race as the Creator intended it to be carried on. There is enough bread and to spare in the world for the human race to be considerably increased, but in places like this the housing problem comes in. Even if a young man on a small salary is allowed to marry, as I think he ought to be, how is he to make a home if practically his whole salary is required to pay the rent of a house. The evils that result from that state of affairs are too obvious and they thwart the Christ in his mission to give every man life to the full. A return to a much simpler and more economical scale of living may do something to give a man the full life he really desires.

It is not altogether a bad sign that all the world over, men are discontented with the material and contracted lives too many have lived until the war. The good things of the world have been in the hands of the few, while the many were condemned to such a hand-to-mouth existence that there was no capacity left for any culture or refinement. The unrest that is shaking society to its foundations may be caused by the leaven of Christ's teaching working on the lump. It was this that slavery was supposed to have been abolished in the British Empire a hundred years ago. Slavery is incompatible with the full life Christ brings. He is the great Emancipator, but for long years His followers had no political influence, and, when they had, they, alas, became largely secularised so that for centuries they conducted and even grew rich upon slavery. I am not sure that even yet we have fully the spirit of Christ in the matter. His spirit is a spirit of liberty for all men and all races. He came that little Chinese slave girls and chair and ricksha coolies, sampan girls and blind girls sold to lives of shame should have life to the full quite as much as that you and I should have it. I think if He stood by this Church and saw some of the contrasts that passably He would have something to say to us about our Christianity. Or, if He marked the contrast between our children in their sheltered luxury, and little mites of eight or nine years carrying bricks up the Peak, what chance have they of living a full life? They get no education, no culture, nothing but work like that of the Israelites in bondage in Egypt. But the Christ has come. These children are the lambs of His flock and He says, "I have come that they may have life and have it to the full." And we to those who keep it from them. In the darkest ages it was the followers of Christ who were pioneers in the education of the poor, and if we know what Christmas means we shall spare no pains to give every child within our influence the opportunity of fulfilling his God-given nature. Education is, as the word connotes, drawing out and developing the faculties and capacities in the child and thus enabling him to live a full, happy and useful life. Its object is to assist human beings to become themselves. The Diocesan Schools to which your Christmas collections are devoted are well known to most of you. They educate a few European children, many Chinese who pay fees that cover the cost, and many children of mixed parentage. This European population is one of the results of the conditions of life out here, and there are a vast number of orphans who need to be housed and educated. The Diocesan Schools and Orphanages exist for such. Owing to greatly increased cost of upkeep and the higher pay required by teachers, the schools show an adverse balance on the year's working. The pupils in these schools prove themselves capable of assimilating all the instruction and culture we can give them. They take high places in University examinations and when they leave the schools they fill positions of responsibility and influence in all parts of the world. Many of them are baptised Christians, living the full life Jesus Christ came to give. Let us take every opportunity of making a full life possible to the children of whatever race. Remember, our Master was in the world, so are we. We ought to say we British people are come to Hongkong not merely for business, certainly not for our own pleasure and profit but that the people, the men, women and children of the Colony, may have life and have it to the full.

But have we such life ourselves? Material prosperity, yes, many of you have. A fair share of the good things of this world, yes. Leisure to enjoy yourselves, yes; opportunities for culture, good books to read, pleasant companions, healthful recreations and all that goes to make earthly life happy and pleasant. But it is not in those things that men really live. The apostle charged the prosperous people of Ephesus through their Bishop not to trust in their earthly riches and culture, but on the living God and he said "lay hold on the life which is life indeed." That is the life of the soul—the eternal life in Christ who became the Son of Man that we might become the Sons of God.

(Continued on page 4.)

BOOTS FOR FRENCHMEN.

An association of leather merchants and bootmakers in Paris have made an interesting proposal to M. Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction, with a view to reducing the present high price of footwear. They propose that he should hand over the commissariat stock of leather which they say will be sufficient to make a million pairs, which they undertake to place on the market at 33 francs to 40 francs (30s. to 35s.) the equal of what is now sold at the shops for 50s. M. Loucheur has accepted.

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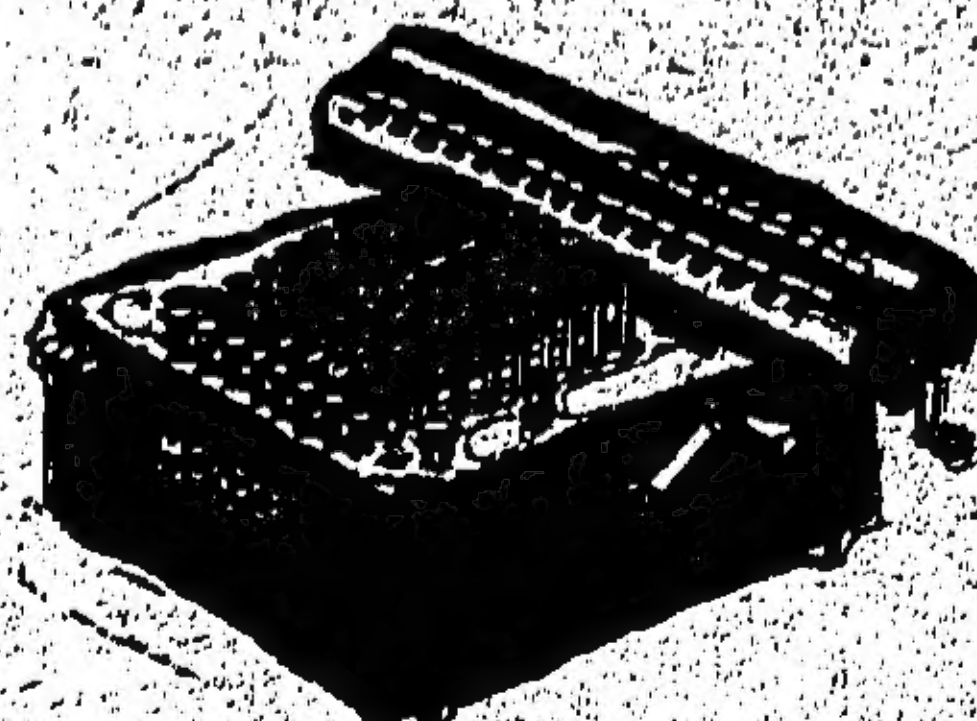
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CHRISTMAS IN HONGKONG.

(Continued from page 5.)

AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The service at the Union Church was well attended. A note of unobtrusive simplicity was struck by a big vase of white chrysanthemums placed on the communion table. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, taking as his text: "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men." (Luke 2/13), said:—

"Teach me," exclaimed one of the sweet singers of the Church, "some angelic measure, sung by flaming tongues above." Here such a measure is, and no effort of human insight or genius could conceive one more worthy of the heavenly host to be made audible in human language. It contains so much in so little. It is a universally comprehensive. It takes in both earth and heaven. It unites God and man and whatever spiritual existences may rank between them. Its burden is love: the Divine glory manifested in love; human redemption wrought by that love; angelic voices heralding it, peace amongst men the fruit of it. It breathes a hope which never dies; sends out a light which shines more and more toward the perfect day. Let Christian hearts be lifted up: unto us a child is born; unto us a son is given; the government shall be on His shoulder, and His name is called Wonderful. He is the Prince of Peace; and nothing more heavenly than the message of peace could be conceived as the theme for angelic voices. We could not imagine any desire dearer to the hearts of pure and holy beings looking down upon this striving, suffering world than the desire that the Prince of Peace should indeed reign in it, as He does in the upper realm where strife and sorrow are not found. So sure are we of this that the contrast between heavenly harmony and earthly discord quite oppresses the mind many a time. The Christmas message is apt to seem more like a cruel irony than an attainable hope, so incredibly does it appear that after sixty generations of Christian teaching the world should still be so far from the mark set before it in its Saviour.

In recent years this has, of course, been brought very pointedly home to all minds and to many a conscience. With the world in the state it has got into, the question of what our Christianity really amounts to is forced upon us. A very good thing it is that so it should be, though some of the reflections which the question arouses are neither flattering nor agreeable. Yuletide had come to be traditionally very much of a household celebration with us. It was taken as a bit of the old world, coming down from bygone times; bygone customs were observed, bygone music was revived. Ancient ballads, embodying ancient legends, were sung; decorations of holly and mistletoe adorned our homes, and family gatherings made merry over abundant good cheer.

This all came to its height perhaps in Victorian days; it was the Yuletide of Charles Dickens, overflowing with jollity and good humour, and passing on kindly charities to the poor, by them to be received with becoming gratitude.

Like some other things Victorian the traditional Christmas has somewhat declined. People seem to have got a trifle tired of holly and mistletoe and of robin red-breasts in the snow. Partly, we are too sophisticated to take pleasure in the homely simplicities of the old style; partly, to do us justice, a sense of unreality has affected our feelings in the matter. The old-fashioned Christmas was given up by many, but it still remained a children's festival, as it still is. That was a very usual line to take up. Christmas was all very well for the youngsters, but others found it something of a bore, except so far as any holiday is welcome.

Well, we are experiencing, I think, something of a wholesome pulling up on the subject, whether we are conscious of it or not. The Advent festival is not going to hold its place as a matter of mere tradition. If that is all there is in it, Christmas will soon become little more to us than an extended Bank Holiday. We are coming to feel that it is hardly worth while if it is only a matter of picturesque old customs, ancient legends and pretty tales.

Christendom is faced to-day with the grave question—the inexpressible grave question—whether or not the inspiring ideals of the Gospel are to be seriously attempted in practice, or whether they are to be left as myths and dreams. We are not

satisfied, and have no right to be satisfied, to go on singing about goodwill and peace if it is all to end with the singing. The carols choke us, and ought to, unless we can believe that they stand for something which can at least be attempted in human affairs; in short, the question what it all means to us is being forced upon every thinking mind.

The fact is—I hope we are coming to see it—there has been far too much heathenism adulterating what has passed for Christianity in this world.

Our very Christmas observances of the traditional kind bear witness to that. The Church, centuries ago, adopted the winter solstice as the season to celebrate the birth of Christ, and sought to put a Christian colour upon that universal and popular pagan festival. The success was but partial. Yule log, mistletoe bough, Santa Claus, and so forth all brought something of their heathen flavour into the Advent celebration, and that has continued to this day, when, to our shame, the anniversary of the birth of Christ is little more than a carouse to some, and a round of unsanctified gaieties to many. Small wonder if observers are moved to ask how much the Christian world means by it all. Filling children's stockings and exchanging cards of greeting are very well in their way, but if there is to be anything to put in the stockings and anything good left to wish for, mankind will have to set about mending its ways. Above all, the Christian world will have to get the heathenism out of its Christianity and try the effect of the real thing in ways which it has not done so far on any sufficient scale.

I think there can be no doubt that that is so, and, although I may seem to have been speaking in a critical tone, I think there are signs that it is going to be so. Not with entire and immediate success; that we need never expect in this slow-moving, dull-witted world, but with some real considerable advance. The very dissatisfaction with things as they have been is a good sign, even though too often it takes the stale and not very useful form of railing at "the Churches" by people who do nothing either to help or to reform the Churches beyond finding fault with them.

The launching of the League of Nations is a most significant attempt at the realisation of the Christian ideal. It meets with distrust, with scorn, may even meet, in America or elsewhere, with rejection, as Christ Himself did in Jerusalem. But even should it fail—and let us trust it is not going to fail—the attempt will be reckoned for righteousness to every soul that supports it, and it does assuredly mark a very distinct advance.

If the world is slow to take it up, we have to remember that the Christianisation of the world is a process which has not yet got beyond the early stages. People speak about "the world" in these matters in a wholly unwarranted way. It is said that the world has had nearly 3,000 years of Christianity and yet there is next to nothing to show for it, but in point of fact, the case is far otherwise. Up till only 100 years ago, half the world knew no more of Jesus Christ than if He had lived on some other planet. To this very day hundreds of millions of men and women have barely heard His name, or, even, not at all. Every effort to make that name known where now it is not known is opposed or, at the least, cold-shouldered by the very people who are always asserting that Christianity has failed to turn the earth into a paradise. That is a gross and unreasonable inconsistency unworthy of some men, yet scarcely a day passes but one meets it in one form or another.

How the ideals which are enshrined in Christ can be expected to prevail in a world which, to so vast an extent, is absolutely ignorant of Him it is impossible to conceive, yet apart from that expectation, absurd though it be, a great deal of the pessimism which makes itself vocal is simply meaningless.

Further, it is forgotten that 1,000 years is, after all, but a short period in the history of our world. How deeply rooted are the instincts of the brute and the savage in the human make-up, and how unfathomable the ignorance and thoughtlessness which work half the world's woes and drag heavily on the wheels of progress! There was a time when the whole period of man's residence on this earth was believed to be but some 6,000 years. Of that the Christian centuries, of course, formed quite a large proportion, but in comparison with the ages in which men have actually inhabited this planet and slowly, very slowly, passed from the primitive stages, 3,000 years is but a yesterday. We are impatient of our slow progress. The impatience is natural and may be justifiable, but do not let it drop

to an impious because of ignorance or unmindfulness of the greatness of the work of raising man to his destiny's height and reconciling him heart to heart to God.

For that is always the real problem, and if you and I know ourselves we should know enough of how difficult it is to keep up from expecting the unreasonable in the progress of Christ's Kingdom at large. Here are you and I, who have lived, twenty, forty, sixty years under the loving-kindness and wisdom of God's providence, in the knowledge of His Gospel, and having open to us the influences of His grace.

Yet does Christ rule wholly in our hearts? Has He become truly the Lord of our lives? I speak not by way of reproach, every man's own conscience is the authority on that subject. But do we not each of us know that it is a slow and arduous process to perfect in our own lives the dominion of the Saviour whom right it is to reign? We do know that, and we also know that the good work goes on if we will let it, and that more and more, however gradually, does the peace of God come to rule in our hearts and overcome the enmity against God and lovelessness toward our fellowmen which are the causes of dispeace in individual souls as, also, in the great affairs of nations.

Therefore I say again, lift up your hearts, for a fuller and truer view of all that the coming of Christ into the world meant is being opened up before us, and, instead of pouring out complaints that so little has been achieved, let us turn hearts and hands to the work which needs to be attempted, assured that, however far short our human efforts at their best may come, "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth, and the Isles shall wait for His law."

CIVIL SERVICE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The annual Christmas Tree, organised by the members of the Civil Service Club, to entertain their children, took place yesterday afternoon and was an enjoyable affair.

There was a large gathering of little folk, many of whom were accompanied by their parents. The ground was gaily decorated for the occasion by Mr. A. B. Allen and a large Christmas Tree, laden with toys, stood in the centre and was the cynosure of all eyes.

The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment was in attendance and games were provided for the children. There was the "Lucky Dip" where every child was given a toy, the "Hoopla" run by Mr. Brown, the "Coconut Sky" in charge of Mr. W. H. Edmonds, the "Swings" superintended by Messrs. Vergette and Ewing, and then there were the clowns, Messrs. Ward and Aslett, who, by their antics created considerable amusement. During the afternoon tea was served, and the little ones were each given a bag of sweets.

At the conclusion of the entertainment Mrs. W. Chatham distributed the prizes to the winners of the various club championships and also toys from the Tree to the children.

Mr. H. J. Stanley, the Hon. Secretary, thanked Mrs. Chatham and expressed the hope that she would be amongst them for many years to come.

Mrs. Iris Woolley then presented Mrs. Chatham with a bouquet of flowers. Cheers were called for all who assisted at the function and were lustily given.

The prize-winners of the club championships were:—

Tennis Championship.—E. C. Fincher.

Baseball.—Winner—F. Bacon; Runner Up—B. Duncan.

Pathe Cup.—F. Bacon; 2. G. E. Roylance; 3. N. Mace.

Victoria Cup.—1. B. Duncan; 2. T. McCormac; 3. H. J. Stanley.

Blake Cup.—1. B. Duncan; 2. T. McCormac.

Pairs.—A. E. Seccombe and B. E. Alderman.

Snook.—R. C. Watt; T. McCormac; G. E. Roylance and H. J. Stanley.

CANTON NEWS

December 28th.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.—Another bomb outrage is reported to have taken place in the cinematograph theatre on the roof garden of the Sun Company on the night of December 21st, when a bomb was thrown into the theatre at about 8 p.m. There was a panic and many were wounded, including some children. It is said that the outrage was the outcome of the ill-feeling against the big companies.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.—Lee Shun, the Chief Secretary to the Shanghai conference, has returned to Canton. Lee is said to have been sent by Tong Shui-yi, the Chief of the Southern peace efforts, to get further instructions from the Military Government for the resumption of the Shanghai conference and he has to return to Shanghai next week.

GUNBOAT TO BE LAUNCHED.—The gunboat which has been ordered to be built by a shipbuilder in Honam is to be completed by the end of this month. The boat is said to be of about 2,000 tons and will be the biggest gunboat in Canton. It will be able to transport 1,500 troops and will be armed with a number of big guns.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

DIVISION II.

KOWLOON F.C. 1; SOUTH CHINA "B" 0.

The festive season evidently had a deteriorating effect on the play of the Kowloon team, for, playing against South China "B" yesterday, they were just able to save themselves from a drawn match by scoring a solitary goal. The Chinese defence played a great game, but even this was not sufficient excuse for Millard, Knight and Tatam missing as many opportunities of scoring as they did.

There was no scoring in the first half, although Kowloon awarded round the Chinese goal for four-fifths of the time. The two diminutive Chinese backs deserve great credit for the show they put up against a bigger lot of players. The goalkeeper, too, saved a number of goals. The Kowloon forwards did not seem to be able to shoot, three times out of every five, except straight into the custodian's hands. The Chinese attacked rarely. Then they found that White, Mitchell and Van Langenberg were such a good first line of defence that the ball seldom reached Jackson and Wheeler. Hyder in goal had absolutely nothing to do.

The story of the second half was pretty much a repetition of the first. After his fellow forwards had missed at least three opportunities of scoring, Taylor, running into close quarters, put in a shot that would have beaten almost any goalkeeper. The ball remained in Chinese territory, but there was no more scoring. Kowloon will have to find their "shooting boots" if they are going to beat the Navy.

SUBMARINE FLOTTILLA LEAGUE.

"AMBROSE" STOKERS, 1; SUBMARINE L 7, 0.

A very keen and well-contested football match—in which drawn was a feature rather than science—was played yesterday on the Club ground, in the final of a series of matches for a cup presented by Commander Talbot for competition among teams drawn from the Sixth Submarine Flotilla. A series of interesting matches have resulted and the teams that emerged into the final—Submarine L 7 and the H.M.S. Ambrose Stokers—had many a rare tussle in the preceding rounds. In these matches, the play had been so close that it was generally recognised that the final would be of a most strenuous nature. These expectations were realised. The match, by the way, proved the correctness of the statements made recently in these columns that the selectors of the Navy League teams ought to look further afield than they do at present for promising recruits. There can be no question that Woodroffe, Hannaford and Downs, to name only three men, have claims to a place in the Navy team.

The Hongkong Club had lent their stand for the match, and an admission fee of 50 cents was charged, the proceeds being given to the Devastated France Fund. Several Naval men carrying collecting boxes walked round the field, and by their eloquence were able to make an appreciable addition to the proceeds. There was a good crowd present, the majority being Naval officers and men.

The L 7 did most of the attacking in the first half; that they were not able to score was due to a remarkably sturdy defence put up by the Stokers' backs. Again, several of their incursions were spoilt by indefinite work on the part of the centre forward. The Stokers were in the vicinity of the opposing goal more than half the time. The Submarine men had several shots at goal which Gadd saved. Shortly before half time, as the result of a combined rush by the Stokers' forwards, in which the extreme right was conspicuous, Downs scored a goal, and a hurricane of cheers and whoops from the Ambrose men watching the match.

In the second half, both sides had opportunities of scoring. The Stokers were well served by their goalkeeper, The L 7 men played most desperately, but their forwards finished very weakly, especially the outside right, who was constantly making mistakes. Gadd, in goal, saved one or two fine shots. The play was of such a vigorous nature that, nearly every time the ball was kicked, there was a whistle blown. There was no more scoring, and the Ambrose Stokers won by a goal to nil.

At the conclusion of the match, Commander Talbot, D.B.O., presented the cup to Hannaford, the captain of the winning eleven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM ETC.

THE Motor Vessel
"GLENAP" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns, and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Jan. 2nd, 1920, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on Jan. 2nd, 1920, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Hongkong, December 28th, 1919. [1715]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"NAMSANG" having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns, and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Jan. 1st, 1920, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 15 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, December 28th, 1919. [1715]

HOLIDAY NOTICE.
FOR the XMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS the DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. has added a number of New Cars to their Service.
The Public is advised that this Company has the Best Cars for hire and engages only the best qualified and the most careful DRIVERS. Terms quoted on enquiry. Orders will be booked in advance.
Tel. 422. Tel. 428.
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
24, Des Voeux Road.
1708

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

FOOTBALL FOR FRANCE.
Grand Charity Matches in aid of Hongkong Fund for Devastated France.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH.
AT HAPPY VALLEY.
At 2 P.M.—CIVILIANS v. SERVICES.
At 4 P.M.—SCOTLAND v. ENGLAND.
Admission by Ticket, \$1.00 each.
J. BALSTON,
Honorary Secretary,
H.K.F.A.
[1711]

WANTED.
A LADY seeks situation as an Assistant in Office or Store. Salary no object. Reply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1714

WANTED.
WANTED—Manchester firm of piece goods merchants and exporters with established connection requires GENTLEMAN to represent them for Hongkong and South China. Must have some experience of piece goods business. Principal of Manchester firm at present in Hongkong early application invited.
Box No. 164.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1694]

MRS. L. M. HUDSON.
SKIN AND HAIR SPECIALIST.
SUPERFLUOUS hair, painlessly, and permanently removed.
Best development and best reduction. Chaperon, a specialty. Late of Bonnard College, Melbourne, Australia.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.,
Chater Road.
[169]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.
OUR Store will be OPEN for Business as usual on SATURDAY morning.
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, December 24th, 1919. [1711]

G. R.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
NOTICE.
THE IMPORTS & EXPORTS DEPARTMENT will NOT be OPEN on SUNDAY MORNINGS for the issue of Import & Export permits after DECEMBER 27th, 1919.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1919. [1723]

G. R.
BRITISH MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATIONS.
TENDERS REQUIRED FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

THE Council hereby invite Tenders for the Supply of TURBO-ALTERNATORS, specifications for which, and all particulars in connection, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
The Council reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender, and does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to pay any expenses which the Tenderers may incur in Tendering.
By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Nintien, December 18th, 1919. 1719

G. R.
SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "HYDRANGEA."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.
Full particulars of the Ship and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to the British Naval Agent at Shanghai or to the British Naval General Staff Office at Singapore. Permits to view the Ship and forms of tender on application only to the undersigned.
A deposit is required before forms of tender can be issued.
The vessel will be on view from the first to the 31st January, 1920, inclusive between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, February 16th, 1920.
Length between Perpendiculars—355ft 3in.
Breadth, extreme—33ft 7in.
Depth in hold (Flat Keel to Upper Deck)—18ft 6in.
Nominal Displacement—1,250 tons.
Propelling Machinery. Triple expansion, three cylinder, vertical inverted, surface condensing, single screw, of L.H.P. 3,293.
Boilers 3 No. Cylindrical, return tube, Howden forced draught.
The Ship was built at Scotstoun, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1916 by Messrs. C. CONNELL & Co., Ltd., the Machinery and Boilers by Messrs. DAVID ROWAN & Co.
H. G. LOWE,
NAVAL STORES OFFICER,
Hongkong.
[1693]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, December 29th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Engraves, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Table-lamps, Baskets and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 31st, 1919, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Room,
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

INTIMATIONS

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
A BALL will be held on the Evening of the 1st of JANUARY, 1920, commencing at 9.15 p.m.
Tickets including buffet supper can be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Main Office at \$3 per head.
Dinner will not be served at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL on the Opening Night.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1706]

NOTICE.
REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
In Order to enable the Contractor to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by Advertisement in the Local Newspapers.
The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.
Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.
FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
Proprietors of the REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
1493

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1920, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, January 14th to WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON ROOPER,
Secretary.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, December 24th, 1919. [1734]

TO LET.
NO. 5, MOSQUE TERRACE, Ground Floor. Two Large Rooms and 3 Small Rooms. Full view of harbour. Immediate possession.
Apply—
Post Office Box 270.
[1700]

TO LET.
SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.
A VACANT PLOT of Land at YAMHAI.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
[1617]

TO LET.
A VACANT PLOT of Land, Fraya East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1695]

FOR SALE.
A well-built SIX-ROOMED EUROPEAN HOUSE on Conduit Road, prominent position with garden, site area 10,500 feet. Further particulars on application to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1695]

FOR SALE.
"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PARK, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
[1655]

FOR SALE.
HOUSE at the PEAK, recently redecorated. 7 Rooms. Large Verandah, Lawn, Gardens. Bickshaw House. (Team 7 minutes). Moderate price for quick sale.
Address—
Box 1712.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1713]

MINING.
FOR SALE or Supply under contract—BISMUTH & WOLFAM ORE.
Price very moderate.
For particulars apply to—
PO SING CHONG CO.,
124, Des Voeux Road West.
[1614]

WAI KHE
FLAG AND BAILMAKER.
No. 124, Des Voeux Road Central.
Top Floor.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 124.

INTIMATION

WINE & SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS

Case No. 1—\$22.
2 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
Douro Port.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. Brandy, Superior Pale.
1 Bot. Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.

Case No. 2—\$28.
1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. Old Tawny Port.
1 Bot. Madeira.
1 Bot. Brandy, Superior Pale.
1 Bot. Whisky.
1 Bot. Dewars White Label Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Orange Brand, M.B.E.

Case No. 3—\$32.
1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bot. Very Pale Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. D. Port.
1 Bot. Estrella Port.
1 Bot. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. "G" Brown Brandy.
1 Bot. Dry Gin.
1 Bot. Whisky.
1 Bot. Dewars White Label Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.
1 Bot. Apricot Brandy M.B.E.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
TEL. 215.

DEATHS.
LEADS.—At Newburgh, on December 19th, EDWARD REGAR LEADS, beloved husband of Ella Marguerite Leads, aged 39.
MACGREGOR.—On December 19th, of pneumonia, ROBERT MACGREGOR, of the Chinese Maritime Customs and Cotton Teaching House.
MEAD.—At Shanghai, on December 26th, JAMES HENRY MOORE MEAD, the dearly beloved husband of Annie Mead, and younger son of James Henry Mead of Sandy, Bedford, aged 30. By cable.
MITCHELL.—At General Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, on December 19th, Mrs. S. MITCHELL, aged 46 years.
WOO.—At No. C89, East Yuhang Road, Shanghai, on December 18th, the Rev. H. N. WOO, of the American Church Mission, aged 65 years.
JARDINE OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, DECEMBER 27TH, 1919.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.
Very little information beyond that already in the possession of the public was elicited by the questions addressed to the Government by the Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSON, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, on the subject of the discontent prevailing in the Police Force. It was known that a number of recruits, who arrived from Great Britain recently, complained, on being asked to sign their agreements, that the rate of pay offered to them was considerably below that promised by the Crown Agents. As they were not satisfied with the explanation that proposals to increase the pay substantially were under the consideration of the Secretary of State, they were informed that if they felt they had been brought out to the Colony under a misrepresentation or misunderstanding the Government were willing to repatriate them. Twelve promptly announced their intention of availing themselves of this offer. It cannot be described as a very satisfactory solution of the difficulty, either from the point of view of the public or of the men. The increase of serious crime in the Colony makes it necessary for public security that the Force should be strengthened without delay, and its efficiency promoted in every way possible. If it can be avoided, we do not want to lose the twelve men who have definitely expressed their desire to return Home. They may form but a small proportion of the Force, but it is probable that amongst their colleagues there rankles a sense of injustice which is not conducive to esprit de corps, and we do not yet know how the fifteen who are on their way out will take the situation when they reach the Colony. The Government admit that when the full complement of men arrives the Force will only be in a "fair" position to deal with the increase of crimes of violence. Apart from these considerations, however, there is a serious question of principle involved. The malcontents declare that specific promises were made to them, and, if their statement is correct, a passage back to Great Britain does not meet their grievance. There is loss of time and, possibly, of employment to be considered. Obviously the first step should be to obtain the Crown Agents' version of the negotiations, and, in the circumstances, we are surprised that the Government declined, on the ground that notice had not been given, to answer a question as to whether this course had been taken. As the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., pointed out, it is the practice in the House of Commons, and has long been the practice in the Hongkong Legislative Council, to allow supplementary questions to be put arising out of replies to previous questions. If it is necessary in the House of Commons, which meets on five days a week for about nine months in the year, it is still more necessary in the Legislative Council, which meets only about twelve times a year and at very irregular intervals. His Excellency is of opinion that if the rules of the Council in this matter have been ignored in the past it is time they were observed. We should say, rather, that if the rules have been found unsatisfactory in practice it is time they were amended. In these days red-tape is out of fashion. The need for confirming the customs which has grown up is abundantly proved by the nature of the Government's replies, which are often couched in terms which convey a minimum of information in a maximum of words.

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A REVOLUTION IN THE FINANCING OF CHINA.

A revolution in the financing of China has been brought about by the action of the Pacific Development Corporation in entering into a private loan agreement with the Chinese Government. In respect of America, to whom China looks at the moment rather than to any other country for accommodation, the effect of this transaction is as important as was the Crisp Loan of 1911 in respect of the Quintuple Group. It creates a new situation which is bound to have far-reaching consequences. In the first place, it asserts the principle that American bankers have the right to lend money to China if they choose to do so; their Government cannot forbid them. The Crisp financiers were the first to break down the monopoly which had been established, and the Pacific Development Corporation have demonstrated that the principle is still operative. Even more interesting in this loan transaction is the agreement to appoint an American as associate Inspector-General of the Wine and Tobacco Administration. This suggests the re-organization of this administration on lines similar to the Marine Customs and the Salt Gabelle, a reform which must be of incalculable benefit to the country and of great assistance in re-establishing its finances. Most important of all is the bearing which the loan will have upon Japan, whose financiers must face the fact that if they do enter the new Consortium on the terms of the other members of the group they will have to reckon with the unlimited competition of American financiers in China, who are in a position to lend to this country much more money than Japan can hope to do. Details of the new loan are given in the following statement, issued by Mr. E. B. BRUCE, the President of the Pacific Development Corporation:—
"The Pacific Development Corporation has made a loan of \$5,500,000 to the Chinese Government against its Treasury Notes, secured by the surplus revenue of the Wine and Tobacco Administration. The loan agreement contemplates additional loans to the Chinese Government on the security of that Administration, and the Chinese Government are to appoint an American Associate Inspector-General of the Administration, who is approved by the Corporation. The loan is not a large one and has no political

significance. The Pacific Development Corporation has been, and is devoting its energies to the development of American trade with the Orient through its agencies, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., in China; and the Pacific Commercial Co., in the Philippine Islands, and in securing the investment of American funds in the Orient. There is to-day in the United States widespread sentimental interest in China and, in the judgment of the Corporation, the time has come when active steps should be taken to develop in the United States a market for the securities of the Chinese Government and sound Chinese enterprises. This loan is the first step which we have taken in that direction. So far as the organization of the Wine and Tobacco Administration is concerned, we hope that the assistance which America may give in connection with the organization of this Administration may be of value and profit to China. The request that we give this assistance came voluntarily from the Chinese Government, and so far as the Corporation is concerned, our association with the Wine and Tobacco Administration will be in line with the well-known policy of America towards China. The sooner China can take over and assume the entire responsibility for this Administration, the happier we shall be. The Pacific Development Corporation has no connection with any American group or international group and has undertaken this business as a purely private transaction between itself and the Chinese Government. Our motives have been to enter into what we considered a sound and proper piece of business with the Chinese Government and to assist in developing in the United States a market for Chinese securities.

In connection with St. Andrew's Ball, a practice dance will be held next Tuesday.

Mr. H. E. H. Oliver, now planting rubber in the F.M.S., who will be remembered by many cricketers in Hongkong, getting married on January 7th to Miss Phyllis Wilkinson of Kuala Lumpur.

M. H. A. Wilden, French Consul-General at Shanghai, who was to leave for France on Christmas day, was entertained to a farewell luncheon at the Shanghai Club on December 19th by the Club Committee.

The final of the Shanghai Ladies' Golf Championship was played off on December 19th, at Kiangwan, between Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. H. Fowler. The game resulted in a win for Mrs. Fowler by one up. Mrs. Parsons for the last nine holes was one stroke under bogey.

An unemployed Chinese who was carrying a threatening letter, addressed to the Singapore Club, and a bomb, has been arrested by the Police at the Singapore Club. The man, who is a French subject, is a member of the French Consulate, where a number of bomb-making implements were found and another arrest was made.

Emmerich Novak, the Hungarian Army officer who was arrested in Shanghai for travelling on the Empress of Russia without a passport, has been released. Novak was a prisoner in Siberia for five years, and exiled to Vladivostok, where he went on board the Montevideo, dressed in the uniform of a British soldier, and eventually arrived at Vancouver. On his way to Montreal he was arrested and deported.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(REUTERS' AGENCY.)
THE WRECK OF THE "LIENSHING"

LONDON, December 19th.
A telegram from Saigon, dated December 15th, says that the British steamer *Lienshing*, on its way from Hongkong to Saigon, went ashore on the 14th, and is a total loss. Out of 530 passengers and crew, nearly all natives, only 37 were saved.

BOLSHEVISM IN THE EAST.

LONDON, December 22nd.
Much light has been thrown on the wide spread of Bolshevist propaganda, especially in the East, by a correspondent of the *Times*, who says that the Soviet Government has given a subsidy of 5,000,000 roubles gold to the League for the Liberation of Islam, the object of which is to promote religious wars by the Moslems against European domination. The League includes Egyptian, Turkish, Indian, Afghan and Persian Nationalists. It has its headquarters at Moscow and two sub-committees—the "Eastern Central Committee" which supervises all the organizations in Persia, Trans-Caucasia, Anatolia, Turkistan, Afghanistan and India, and has its headquarters with the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, and the "European Central Committee" in Berlin, which deals with propaganda in Europe, Egypt and European Turkey, etc.

The Bolshevists are also trying the Chinese revolutionaries to become Bolshevists and are endeavoring to foment a revolution in Korea.

YELLOW INVASION AGAINST WESTERN EUROPE.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The Geneva correspondent of the *Daily Express* says that an intimate friend of Trotsky states that the latter is preparing a great offensive against Poland next Spring, aided by Chinese troops who are being trained at the rate of 4,000 monthly in the Soviet military school and are well-paid and well-armed. Trotsky, declares that Talabekov is firmly rooted and is spreading widely in China, where he expects a Soviet revolution shortly. He then intends to use a yellow invasion against Western Europe.

GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR IRELAND:

BRITAIN CANNOT ACCEPT SEPARATION.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER LORD FRENCH:

DASTARDLY ATTACK BY DUBLIN SINN FEINERS.

EX-KAISER AGREES TO TRIAL BY THE ALLIES:

HOLLAND REFUSES TO HAND HIM OVER?

DEATH OF TRANS-ATLANTIC FLYER ALCOCK.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTERS'S AGENCY.)

IRISH HOME RULE PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent a Sinn Fein demonstration in the House of Commons to-day, when Mr. Lloyd George outlined the eagerly-awaited Irish proposals of the Government. Strong guards were posted in the public galleries and other parts of the building. The Nationalists were absent.

"A FEELING OF ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION."

At the outset the Premier emphasised the fact that his part was as difficult as one as ever confronted a Minister, especially after the discreditable outrage of Friday. (Cheers). The atmosphere was charged with the risk of attempted assassination and was not favourable to the promotion of a measure of reconciliation, but Parliament should not be swept away by its indignation. He paid an eloquent tribute to Viscount French, and expressed appreciation of the fact that the Heads of the Catholic Church had not lost any time in denouncing the outrage.

"THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO LEGISLATURES."

Dealing with the Government's proposals, Mr. Lloyd George laid stress on the fact that no proposals acceptable to British opinion stood any chance of acceptance in the present position of Irish affairs. The Government's plan was based on a recognition of three fundamental facts—first, the impossibility of severing Ireland from the United Kingdom; second, the opposition of Nationalists in Ireland to British rule; and third, the opposition of the North-East to Irish rule. Subject to those three conditions the Government proposed that self-government be conferred on the whole of Ireland through the establishment of two legislatures, one of which would be the Parliament of Southern Ireland, and the other the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

FOUR ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

Four alternative proposals were discussed regarding areas—first, that Ulster form one unit and the other three provinces another unit; second, that there be County option; third, that the six north-eastern Counties form one unit. All these contained the objection regarding the division of the population. The fourth suggestion was to ascertain the homogeneous North-eastern section and constitute it a separate area, eliminating, where practicable, the Catholic communities whilst including the Protestant communities in the other two sections, in order to produce an area as homogeneous as possible under the circumstances.

A COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

It was further proposed to constitute a Council of Ireland, consisting of representatives of both legislatures and serving as a link between the two sections of Ireland, whereby a joint administration of common services could be arranged.

THE POWERS OF THE IRISH LEGISLATURES.

The Irish Legislatures would have complete discretion regarding the powers to be conferred upon the Council, and the services to be jointly controlled. The Irish Legislatures would also have full constituent powers, without further reference to the Imperial Parliament, to create a single Irish legislature if both sections desired it. Thus it would rest with the Irish people themselves to determine whether they wanted union. As a greater inducement, additional taxing powers would be handed over to the Irish Parliament as soon as union was accomplished. Ireland's representation at Westminster would be reduced to forty.

POWERS RETAINED BY THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Certain powers would be reserved to the Imperial Parliament, including those of the Crown, the right to make peace or war, the conduct of Foreign Affairs, the Army, Navy, Defence, Treasury, Trade, and Commerce, Navigation (including merchant shipping, wireless and cables), patents, trademarks, and light-houses, and also the High Court, the Admiralty, and the Admiralty, pending agreement between the two Legislatures regarding the method of appointments.

WHAT THE IRISH PARLIAMENTS CONTROL.

The powers of the Parliaments would be very considerable. They would have full control of Education, Local Government, Land, Agriculture, Roads, Bridges, Transportation (including railways and canals), Old-Age pensions, Insurance, Municipal affairs, the local Judiciary, Hospitals, Labour legislation, Licensing, all the machinery for the maintenance of law and order except higher the Judiciary, the Army and Navy.

THE CONTROL OF THE POLICE.

It was not proposed to retain control of the Police in imperial hands beyond three years, while security would be given to all members of the Police Force and the Civil Service. The Post Office would not be transferred until both parts in Ireland united in asking for the change. There would also be clauses for the protection of minorities.

IRELAND'S SHARE OF THE FINANCES.

Dealing with the question of finance, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the absence of any provision in the 1914 Bill for a contribution towards the maintenance of the Empire was a supreme injustice to the taxpayer in Great Britain.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO GIVE THE IRISH GOVERNMENTS THE WHOLE ADVANTAGE OF THOSE TAXES WHICH WERE RAISED IN IRELAND IN EXCESS OF A FAIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPERIAL SERVICES. Thus, the revenue of Ireland in 1918 being £24,438,000 and the expenditure £23,500,000, there would therefore be a contribution of £938,000 towards Imperial expenditure, which included war pensions. Each Parliament would be granted £1,000,000 to cover its initial expenditure, while the proceeds of land annuities would also be handed over as a free gift to Ireland, totalling £3,000,000.

TAXATION POWERS OF THE AMERICAN STATES.

The two Parliaments would have the taxation powers of the American States. Income-tax, Super-tax, Excess Profits-tax, Customs and Excise would be collected Imperially, but when Ireland was united the Imperial Parliament could consider whether the Customs should be handed over.

THE CHAPTER OF MISTAKES, FOLLIES AND CRIMES.

In conclusion the Prime Minister pleaded for the closing of the chapter of mistakes, follies, and crimes on both sides. The question now was not who was to blame, but how to set matters right. It was most important for both countries to realise thoroughly the limitations of acceptance. Unless Ireland had real control of her purely domestic affairs it would be idle to proceed. "On the other hand," said the Prime Minister, speaking deliberately and with the utmost emphasis, "Britain cannot accept separation." (Loud cheers). The men who thought that Britain could be compelled by force to concede anything unjust to her own people or fatal to her own life and security could not have read the story of the last five years. (Cheers). This was not a time when anyone would suspect Britain of conceding from weakness. Would anyone—taint the land which destroyed the greatest military Empire in the world largely by its own hand? The world was simply quailing before a band of wretched assassins. (Cheers). The world would know that Britain was entering upon this scheme prompted by a deep sense of justice, which had sustained the land through these last years of sacrifice. (Loud cheers).

THE KING OF ITALY.

TO LOSE SOME OF HIS RIGHTS.

ROME, December 22nd.

Signor Nitti, in the Chamber, announced a Bill abrogating the King's right to declare war, make peace, and contract Treaties, all of which will be voted in Parliament.

THE EX-KAISER AGREES TO ACCEPT TRIAL BY THE ALLIES.

PARIS, December 26th.

It is reported from Basle that the Kaiser has finally agreed to accept trial by the Allies subject to reservations regarding the place, time, and defence by German experts and lawyers. If the Allies accept these terms, the Kaiser will not be tried for at least two months.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S "JOKE."

In the meantime, the Crown Prince treats the matter as a joke, declaring he will never appear before a Court of Justice.

HOLLAND REFUSES TO HAND HIM OVER.

BRUSSELS, December 22nd.

Le Soir learns from an authoritative source that the Dutch Government several weeks ago informed the Allies that they would not consent to hand over the ex-Kaiser on the ground of right of asylum.

TROUBLE IN MESOPOTAMIA

TURKS AND ARABS MARCHING TOWARDS BAGDAD.

LONDON, December 19th.

The disquieting news has been officially received from Mesopotamia that Arab forces still occupy Dhasenir. Bedouins are camped in the neighbourhood. Turkish and Arab troops are marching down the Euphrates towards Bagdad.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

SOLUTION DEPENDS UPON UNITED STATES.

LONDON, December 22nd.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon said that there undoubtedly was an economic crisis in Central Europe. The position in Vienna was very serious. The only solution was the organisation of a large credit for food, raw materials, and export of manufactures from countries receiving credit. Forty million dollars was required for raw materials and hundred million dollars for food until the next harvest in September. Lord Curzon emphasised that no great scheme was possible without the co-operation of the United States.

WAR PRISONERS
TEMPORARY RUPTURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

COPENHAGEN, December 18th.

The O'Grady-Litvinoff negotiations for the exchange of war prisoners have been broken off.

COPENHAGEN, December 20th.

As a result of an interview, the negotiations are being resumed immediately.

MR. O'GRADY'S VIEWS.

COPENHAGEN, December 19th.

Mr. O'Grady, interviewed, stated that he offered M. Litvinoff fair concessions, but M. Litvinoff turned them down without consideration and dictated impossible terms, including the repatriation of Russian prisoners in countries outside the British jurisdiction.

SIR JOHN ALCOCK DEAD.

THE CONQUEROR OF THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, December 19th.

Lloyd's correspondent at Bowen, states that Capt. Sir John Alcock, who flew across the Atlantic very recently with Lieut. Brown on the R-34, has died as the result of injuries received in an accident. His machine came down with a crash at Cotterdard.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.

LATE.

Capt. Sir John Alcock's death was due to one of the wings of his machine touching unsuspected ground during a thick fog.

ESTHONIA'S TERMS.

DESIRES INDEPENDENCE TO BE RECOGNISED.

HELSINKI, December 19th.

It is reported that Estonia has replied to the Allies' Note agreeing to return the arms to Yudenitch's army and join in the attack on Petrograd if the Allies and Admiral Koltchak recognise Estonia's independence.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.
CLAIMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, December 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Grant Morden, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the failure of the United States to ratify the Peace Treaty would not delay the establishment of the Reparations Commission. He understood that the Commission was prepared to begin work as soon as the ratifications were deposited. Much preliminary work had already been done. The Commission itself would determine the order in which the claims would be dealt. The Government was at present consulting the Governments of the Dominions and India in regard to the principle on which the claims of the British Empire should be made, and the preference of these to the Commission.

ATTEMPT ON LORD FRENCH'S LIFE.

SEVERAL SHOTS FIRED FROM PHOENIX PARK.

LONDON, December 19th.

The newspapers report that a shot was fired at Lord French at Dublin to-day. It missed the Viceroy, but killed a civilian and wounded a policeman.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

LATE.

Lord French was motoring from the railway station, where he had arrived from the West of Ireland at one this afternoon when several shots were fired at him from Phoenix Park. Two bullets passed through the Viceroy's motor car. A cyclist policeman escorting the car was hit on the foot.

The military escort promptly returned the fire, killing one of the attackers, who was subsequently found holding a bomb.

FOUR BOMBS THROWN.

LONDON, December 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian Macpherson said that the outrage on Lord French had occurred between Ashdown Station and Ashdown Park gate. Four bombs were thrown from behind a hedge.

The assailant who was shot has been identified. He was carrying two revolvers.

CONSTERNATION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 19th.

The official report of the attack states that one of Lord French's personal attendants was killed. The news caused a consternation in Parliament. Many messages of sympathy have been sent to Viceregal Lodge.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION.

LONDON, December 20th.

The King and the Premier have sent messages to Lord French congratulating him on his escape.

IRISH ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

LONDON, December 21st.

A letter from Archbishop Walsh condemning the attack on Lord French was read at all the Masses in Dublin churches to-day.

It says that the attempted assassination calls for a melancholy protest from every patriotic Irishman who hopes to see the present Government in Ireland.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S ANSWERS FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, December 20th.

The attempt on Lord French's life occurred the very day the Cabinet was meeting to consider the Home Rule proposal which will be outlined by the Premier on December 22nd. It is expected that the outrage will affect the tone of the Premier's speech but not the character of the proposals.

There were consultations after the outrage.

Mr. Macpherson has arranged to leave for Ireland immediately.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, December 20th.

The outrage is condemned in the strongest terms by the papers, but, with the exception of the Morning Post, which calls on Government to let Sinn Fein, which declared war, suffer the consequences of war, the editorials generally hope that the crime will not affect the Government's policy.

The Daily Chronicle urges the Government, which vigorously repressing terrorism, to go ahead unswervingly with the new Home Rule Bill.

The Daily Mail hopes that the crime will not be made an excuse for prolonging the era of repression and deferring the grant of self-government.

The Times sees in the monstrous occurrence no sufficient reason to turn aside from the work of Irish settlement, and says that the Premier has a great opportunity for great statesmanship on December 22nd.

The Daily News, while reproaching carefully the premeditated crime, declares that it is a challenge to the Government to propose an alternative to coercion.

MUST END THE RULE OF THE JACK-BOOT.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The London papers publish further editorials on the position in Ireland. The Daily Mail suggests that a large reward be offered for the discovery of the murderers of Burke and Cavendish resulted in the murderers being caught and hanged.

The Daily Chronicle expects that Mr. Lloyd George's statement to-day on the Government's Irish Home Rule proposals will be broad, fair and dispassionate, and although it will not be favourably received by Irish Extremists, the Government must make up its mind to persevere with it.

The Daily News says that the Premier should make it clear beyond doubt that the Government at last is in earnest about doing something to end the rule of the jack-boot in Ireland.

The Times says that Mr. Lloyd George cannot hope for anything approximating national support if he attempts to justify the administration of the Irish Executive. The new principle of Irish Government must be stated and accompanied by a binding assurance of a firm purpose to put the principle into effect. To-day will decide whether the Government will meet the great obligation or will admit its failure and proclaim the bankruptcy of British statesmanship.

NO IRISH REPUBLIC.

LONDON, December 20th.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Liverpool last night, after declaring that the Coalition was never more homogeneous and the talk of a general election was nonsense, said, amid tremendous cheering, that the Government would not allow an Irish Republic to be established. The attempt on the life of Lord French was significant, and was indicative of the spirit in which a certain section of Ireland was going to welcome the Government's honest attempt to deal with the subject on December 22nd. Such attempts would never move the British people to grant self-determination.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Fifty armed raiders entered the Dublin offices of the Irish Independent and smashed every printing machine with crowbars after up holding the editorial staff with revolvers. No arrests have been made.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

LONDON, December 19th.

The House of Commons unanimously passed a Bill increasing the old-age pension to 10s. a week.

THE N.C.4.

COMMANDER READ'S NARROW ESCAPE.

MOBILE, December 21st.

The Navy Dept. announces that the trans-Atlantic Flyer, N.C.4, Commander Read aboard, is many hours overdue on a non-stop flight from Galveston to Mobile.

LATE.

The N.C.4 has arrived at Grand Island. She was fogbound.

EXTREMISTS FROM AMERICA.

ON THEIR WAY TO RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, December 21st.

Two hundred and forty-nine Extremists have embarked on their way to Soviet Russia.

THE ALIENS' BILL.

COMMONS AGREES TO LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, December 20th.

The House of Commons has concurred with the House of Lords' amendments to the Aliens' Bill made on December 10th.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

RENEWAL OF NATIONAL STRENGTH AND PROSPERITY.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament this afternoon contained, at the outset, a recognition of the new conditions in the changing of the time honoured "My Lords and Gentlemen."

"To My Lords and Members of the House of Commons."

The speech opened with the announcement of the signing of the Treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, adding that in the negotiations the Prime Minister of all the Dominions and representatives of India took an influential part.

He expressed regret that there was no immediate prospect of the establishment of a constitutional government in Russia, which would alone conduce to its permanent prosperity.

Referring to the Empire, the speech expressed his keen satisfaction at the Prince of Wales's welcome to Canada and the United States, strengthening the ties uniting the Empire and the United States.

He proceeded—"The whole Empire mourns the death of General Botha, one of the greatest and wisest of her statesmen. His sagacity and far-sightedness, which made him the trusted leader of the people of the Dominion of South Africa, and which contributed so much to the success of the Allies, won universal recognition at the recent deliberations at Paris."

Referring to India, His Majesty announced the sending of the Prince of Wales to India to inaugurate the new Constitution.

Dealing with the position of the ex-services men, the speech stated that the King's appeal to the employers for resumption of work had received a large response, but more remained to be done.

Announcing the Labour legislation passed, the speech expressed confidence that though difficult times had not yet past, the course was set for the renewal of national strength and prosperity. There had been a steady improvement of industrial conditions.

CANADA.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN NOT RETIRING.

LONDON, December 19th.

Sir Robert Borden is retaining the Premiership, but will take a holiday.

NEW AIR APPOINTMENT.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Major G. C. Tryon has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Air in succession to General Seely.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

MEETING AT MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at Mansion House when an Executive Committee was appointed to obtain funds for the proposed Antarctic Expedition.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RECEPTION OF HIS SPEECH.

LONDON, December 19th.

The newspapers re-echo the enthusiasm with which the Prince of Wales's speech was received by the hearers. The speech is compared with the King's famous "Wake Up, England" speech.

The Times concludes its eulogy of the Prince's keen sympathy and understanding of the view-point of the Dominions with the hope that his devotion to duty will not outrun his discretion, and says that the triumph in Canada and America was not gained without personal cost, and the interval before the Australian tour should be spent, in the fullest measure, in rest and recruitment of spirits.

A SHIPPING DISASTER.

FORTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

HALFAR, December 18th.

Wireless reports have been received that 43 of the crew of the British steamer Manxman were drowned when that vessel foundered in mid-Atlantic on December 17th. The remainder of the crew have been rescued.

BRITISH TROOPS IN ITALY.

WITHDRAWAL BEGUN.

LONDON, December 19th.

The Daily Telegraph states that the withdrawal of British troops from Italy has begun.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

INTERIM REPORTS DISCUSS GUARANTEED PRICES.

LONDON, December 20th.

The interim reports of the Royal Commission on Agriculture have been published. The Majority Report is signed by twelve members and the Minority Report by eleven. The Majority Report recommends that the minimum prices of wheat, barley and oats, grown in Britain, be guaranteed by the State, the producer having an unrestricted market but the State retaining control of prices in the event of a national emergency.

The Minority Report disagrees with the continuance of the policy of guaranteed prices of cereals.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN BERLIN.

LORD KILMARNOCK APPOINTED.

LONDON, December 20th.

Lord Kilmarnock has been appointed British representative at Berlin.

THE LANDRU CASE.

SENSATIONAL ARREST OF WIFE AND SON.

PARIS, December 19th.

A sensational development has taken place in the Landru case. His wife, who recently initiated proceedings for divorce, and his eldest son have been arrested on charges of receiving stolen property and forgery.

It is alleged that his wife received money, jewels and furniture belonging to Landru's victims and profited by the realisation of the "fortune of the victim," the widow Buison. The wife, it is alleged, posed as Madame Buison in the presence of the banker while Landru simultaneously posed as brother-in-law of Buison, both signing the "transfer of Buison's securities. The wife, it is alleged, acted similarly in order to withdraw the bank deposits of the other victims.

GALLANT AVIATORS HONOURED.

KNIGHTHOOD OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The aviators, Capt. Ross Smith and his brother, have been awarded Knighthoods of the British Empire.

CONSTIPATION.

The Cause of much Suffering.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Costiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber, coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM

(1919)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 2

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CHRISTMAS

AND A PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR.

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ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because it is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a Food for all.

1884 for all.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

POET OF "CHEERFULNESS."

Mr. W. L. Courtney, writes in the *Daily Telegraph*.—There were three dominant notes in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Muse. The first was optimism, the second was love, and the third was faith. Perhaps there could hardly be a better equipment for anyone who desired to convey a message to her fellow creatures, to help them in their moments of doubt or dismay, to suggest to them reasons for confidence and trust. In one of the best-applauded passages of the Prime Minister's recent speech in the House of Commons he asked whether it was an offence, a mistake, or a crime to take an optimistic view of the future. Possibly it might be a mistake, but that had yet to be proved, and why anticipate needlessly? Meanwhile, there can be no question that those who look upon the bright side of things have such advantages as accrue from wide popularity while they manage to avoid the melancholy suggestions of gloom. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was the most popular of American poets, and counted her admirers in this country alone by the hundred thousand. If her poems became first the chief financial support of her family, they equally proved comforting goads for her countrymen and countrywomen. Five large American dailies published them, and they were subsequently syndicated among the smaller papers in the States.

Clearly there must have been some adequate reason why these poems secured their immense circulation, even though from a literary standpoint the author did not reach the first or even the second rank in poetic literature. One reason has already been assigned—the incurable optimism of the poet. Her message was never calculated to lower the spirits of mankind; on the contrary, it was a clarion appeal to humanity to rise above its special difficulties and to be awake when the dawn appears. That is the spirit of this well-known stanza:

Laugh, and the world laughs with you.
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
It has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Some poets attain a dizzy height of popularity, because they have invented a special phrase or two which strike home. Perhaps there is no better instance than the first two lines of the poem which has just been quoted. We forgive the rest—even the ineluctable line, "The echoes bound to a joyful sound," which may be a little hard on the ears. But Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was something more than a writer of a stinging line. She wrote poems that were kindly, encouraging, above all sentimental, emphasizing the common virtues of cheerfulness and courage. But over and beyond all these ordinary traits was her never-failing enunciation of love. A flame of passion was at the root of her nature, consuming, emotional, absorbing. "Love is in all things," she wrote; "all things are in love."

Love is the aim of every human soul;
And he who has not loved has missed life's goal.

Or, in more tripping measure:
He speeds but to grief, though fall gently he ride,
Who travels along without love by his side.

Probably all those writers who have gained almost tremendous notoriety—Mrs. Florence Barclay, for instance, the author of "The Rosary," or Gene Stratton Porter, or L. L. L. in a former generation, or Mrs. Hemans, or "Onions" herself—have had at the root of their character a strong emotional force, and have made love their principal theme. From this in the case of a woman like Mrs. Wilcox the transition is easy to unquestioning faith in a Providence Who guides, everything for the best, and Who never fails to respond to an earnest and prayerful appeal.

Oh, a great world, a fair world, and a true world I find it,
A sun that never forgets to rise,
On the darkest night a star in the skies,
And a God of love behind it.

Or again:
Knowing that He Who has planned my ways stands near,
Love sent me forth, to Love I go again;
For Love is all, and over all, Amen.

It is known that Mrs. Wilcox had an ideal married life of some thirty years with Mr. Robert A. Wilcox, of New York. He died in 1918, and almost immediately afterwards the thoughts of his wife turned in the direction of Spiritualism. The poetess claimed to have received hundreds of messages from her dead husband. In California she held some conferences with Theosophists, and then, returning to her home at Shoreham, Connecticut, she sent out a series of different messages and "appeals" which she had received from the other world. Once she asked her husband how long a time would elapse before he joined him. And the answer came. "Time is naught; I am incomplete without you; two halves make a whole; we shall finish in Nirvana." Most probably all those who are convinced Spiritualists believe in transmigration. Mrs. Wilcox thought that she and her husband had passed through several previous existences together; and, indeed, in one of the earliest of her inspirations she held that she and he had been married by barbarians living amid the mist of "primeval time." It had suffered at the hands of brutal men in one of the earliest phases of her existence, she had the memory of a rough life, of a creature, during the life which she had been "married" from the very beginning of her existence her husband had been "married" to her.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

The Signature.

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Hongkong Daily Press.



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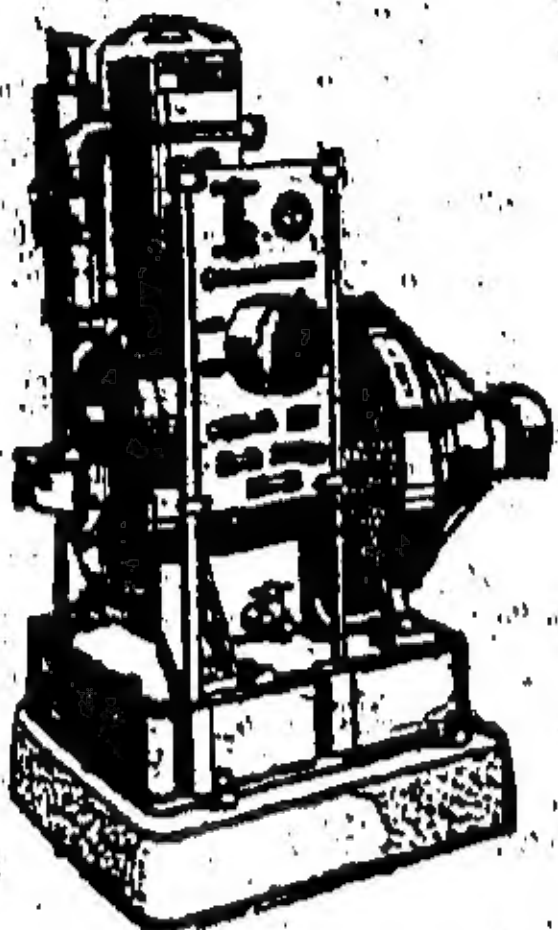
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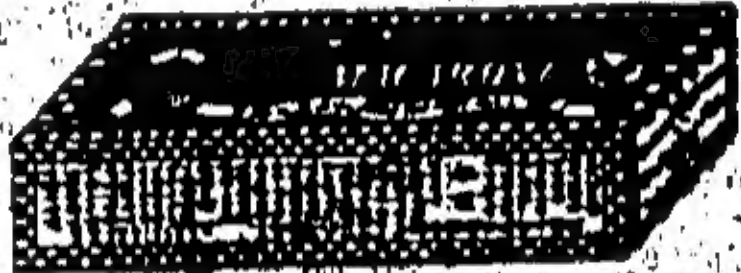
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FRANCE'S FUTURE

M. CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH A "GREAT APPEAL"

Paris, November 26th.

M. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg forms, naturally, the principal topic of to-day's newspapers. It is not surprising that the Socialist party organ, *L'Humanité*, does not find the Prime Minister's downright speaking about the Bolshevik danger, and the candidature as a Socialist Deputy of the desert, Capt. Sadoul, to its liking. But elsewhere in the Press there is little criticism to be found. The speech is recognized as something much more than a mere electoral address. The extremist programme of the Socialist party has given the impulse to a movement for co-operation between other political parties and groups at the forthcoming elections. It was this need for unity and co-operation among all who stand for law and order that was the basis of the programme for the future Government of France which the Prime Minister laid down yesterday.

A chapter of history is closed, a chapter of history is beginning. What are the first steps to be taken to lead France to the fulfurl of her strength? This was M. Clemenceau's theme. Briefly, his answer may be summed up in the precept of which he himself has all his life furnished an example: work, be vigilant, and struggle; there must be liberty of conscience for all, for without it the republic would constitute a lie; there must be a common foundation of union between all Frenchmen, for without it the Bolsheviks, he said, there could be no union; between them and the rest of France it was a question of force; in demanding liberty for themselves they were trying to impose a dictatorship of absolutism. Nevertheless the union of all good Frenchmen would suffice to erect an inviolable barrier against them.

Such were the main lines of M. Clemenceau's programme for the renaissance of France. Into all the details of the long speech it is impossible to go, but some of them are particularly worthy of notice. After defending the terms of the treaty M. Clemenceau touched on the question of the Church in France. The anti-clerical laws, he said, must be maintained, but there must be freedom of thought, and he hoped that as soon as the legitimate claims of religious liberty were freed from the weight of the former party divisions religious peace would be assured. That would be for him, he said, one of the finest victories of the Republic.

REFORM OF CONSTITUTION.

Turning, then, to the question of a reform of the Constitution, which is being mooted in some quarters, he declared that it was in the legislators themselves, and not in the legislation, that reform was needed; the legislator must be possessed of the resolution to act. The Constitution, he said, was still capable of serving its purpose. In drawing up a new one months would be spent without the ideal being reached. "The ideal reserved, perhaps, to Great Britain alone, which can show a balance of a fine enough history in her favour," in spite of the absence of a Constitution. In truth, he said, the executive power in France suffered less from the insufficiency of its means of action than from too frequent lack of men capable of carrying out the responsibilities imposed upon them. M. Clemenceau declared himself, however, in favour of a centralisation of administration. The present system, he said, was particularly suited to impede everything; for fruitful initiative it substituted a bureaucratic regime. A reform in this sense would give back to the provinces a sense of energy and independence. "After the final stifling which had been decreed by Napoleon." But, returning again to his favourite theme of the necessity for individual work, M. Clemenceau declared that all political, economic, or social action would become vain if the people themselves did not possess and exercise the initiative and determination necessary to make new organisations function properly.

Great Britain, and the way in which the railway strike was brought to an end, furnished the Prime Minister with an example of the power possessed by a citizen determined to defend their rights. While, he said, no reform based upon this respect for the rights of others should be a cause of alarm, demonstrations of violence "cannot, and will not be tolerated by a Government worthy of the name." The workman has rights of which he properly wishes to enforce the respect; but at the same time he must respect the rights of others. "The workman of the factory," he added, "must not forget that there is the workman of the fields, and that it is the latter who hitherto has provided the surest foundation of the vitality of France."

ATTACK ON BOLSHEVIS.

Turning to the Bolsheviks, the Prime Minister declared that they made no secret of their desire to set up on the ruins of the Republic a blood-stained dictatorship of anarchy. With regard to them it was a question of force. The proposal of a Deputy by the Socialist party of Captain Sadoul, who, as it will be remembered, went over to the Bolsheviks in Russia, and tried to make French soldiers and sailors follow his example, was, he added, "a monstrous insult, amounting to a declaration of solidarity with the policy of crime."

During the war, M. Clemenceau said, other nations made magnificent sacrifices in blood on behalf of France. But the reparations for the devastation of France's ten richest departments had been too parsimoniously measured out. "To doubt the success of the conversations which were still being continued on this point would be, he said, to insult France's allies." With regard to Germany, they had taken their measures of security, and they could await her conversion to sentiments of civilisation. While France favoured general disarmament, she could not risk the chance of another attack. While agreeing to reduce her military

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FOOD QUESTION.

One of the wisest in the Mother of Parliaments has had a brain wave. "The food question," he says, "will be acute for the next ten years." Anybody could have told him that! The food question is always acute—to some people! There are uncounted thousands—hundreds of millions—who can't get enough food. There are shoals of people, who for years have had to put up with food they wouldn't have looked at once upon a time. And some people, who can get food, wholesome food, can't get any real benefit out of it. Why? Perhaps the unnatural excitement of the last five years have played havoc with our digestive systems, and it isn't likely that some of the "make do" foods of war-time have done us much good.

After all, the digestive system isn't cast-iron. Really, it is of a delicate, complex character, all too liable to become a little deranged, perhaps through some apparently trifling cause. Many a man or woman will feel well to-day. Then, tomorrow, up goes the temperature a few degrees, and that same man or woman is soon conscious of lost appetite and decreased vigour.

Sometimes we can't even be sure of the cause, but we are quite sure that we feel "a little off the mark." Now that kind of thing isn't very important unless it continues, but if it does continue, goodbye to health and happiness. The place of radiant health, and the feeling that it is good to be alive, what do we get? Why? Just the opposite! A miserable existence, and the horrible feeling that perhaps life isn't worth living after all. Our food—well! We don't relish it, and it gives us pain when we eat it. Then we have flatulence, perhaps, or biliousness, or constipation, with constant headaches until we feel "played out." And all because our digestive system has lost tone and strength.

Now some people, when they feel out of sorts, say they're going to be righted down ill; but experienced folk say they are going to get well again quickly, by taking the well-tried remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, which is the very thing to banish all such troubles, quickly and surely. "This world-famous stomach and liver tonic acts directly upon the organs of digestion, and tones, strengthens and stimulates them to healthy activity."

In this simple, natural way, it ensures perfect digestion. Consequently, the evil effects of indigestion are entirely removed. Appetite returns, but there is no pain, no sense of fulness—after we have eaten. We begin to digest our food easily and naturally, and to secure from our food the nourishment it contains—the nourishment essential to health and strength.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has helped countless thousands to banish stomach and liver troubles, and to-day, after fifty years, it is still the pre-eminent remedy for all digestive disorders. Put it to the test to-day.



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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	—	—	—	Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	—	—	—	Wednesday, Jan. 29th, 1920.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	—	—	—	Feb. 26th, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels			
	Sails from	Due to sail	
	San Francisco	from Hongkong	
S.S. "WEST INSKIP"	—	—	Jan. 8th, 1920.
S.S. "WEST CONOB"	—	—	Jan. 16th, 1920.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN	—	—	—	37th Dec. Noon.
MANILA	—	—	—	37th Dec. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	—	—	—	37th Dec. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	—	—	—	28th Dec. 6 a.m.
ROBE	—	—	—	30th Dec. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	—	—	—	31st Dec. 6 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	—	—	—	1st Jan. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	—	—	—	2nd Jan. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	—	—	—	4th Jan. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	—	—	—	6th Jan. 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	—	—	—	8th Jan. 6 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Hongkong to Japan. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Traction, and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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394, 3933.

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And, under the Company's management—

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Two steamers of about 6,300 tons deadweight each.

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For particulars apply to—

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Managing Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON	"KALOMO"	27th December
LONDON	"ST. FRANCIS"	30th January
LONDON	"MATOPO"	15th February

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailing shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th Dec. 4 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"PAIKOWAN XI"	On 28th Dec. 8 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KUICHOW"	On 28th Dec. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 29th Dec. Noon
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"YANGTSE"	On 29th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YANGTSE"	On 31st Jan. Noon

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"OANPA"	via Suez	15th Jan.
"ATREUS"	via Suez	28th Jan.
"ARISTO"	via Suez	10th Feb.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Jan.	MASSILLON & LONDON direct
"DUNERA"	8,800	11th Jan.	Strait, Ceylon, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	1st Dec. Noon	Strait, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBAN'S"	4,000	25th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	

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"MADRAS"	7,000	28th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNERA"	8,800	30th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SANGHIA"	8,000	31st Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOMALI"	8,700	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
If any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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"EDMORE"	About Jan. 2nd
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	About Jan. 5th
"TONTUM"	About Jan. 20th
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About Feb. 1st
"WHEATLAND"	About Feb. 15th

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

"WAWALONA"	About Jan. 2nd
"COAKES"	About Jan. 22nd

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SHINYO MARU	32,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	34,000	Jan. 24th (from Kobe)
PESSIA MARU	30,000	Feb. 3rd
KOREA MARU	30,000	Feb. 23rd
TENYO MARU	30,000	Mar. 11th

Agents: Omitting, Shanghai

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 2nd, 1920
ANYO MARU	16,500	Mar. 15th
SEIYO MARU	16,000	May 11th

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE	"PORTHOS" — 20,000	On or about 11th Jan. 1920
YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" — 10,000	On or about 20th Jan.
	"PAUL-LECAT" — 10,000	On or about 28th Feb.
MASSEILLON via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOIT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" — 22,000	On or about 28th Dec.

SHANGHAI — "SCHARNHORST" (Chartered) On or about 7th Jan. 1920.

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SUMATRA MARU — Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

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15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons

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SAN FRANCISCO

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